

Missiskoui



Standard.

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

VOL. I.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF
LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Continued.

duced a salutary effect, by awakening the British Government to a sense of the grievances of this province. Thanks to Mr. Roebuck, and the agents deputed to England from this province, the intention of the British Government to keep the evidence adduced before that committee, secret were frustrated, copies of the *enquête* were obtained, and had been published in this province, and the people were awakened to a sense of the tortuous policy pursued towards this province. The correspondence between the 3 late governors of this province and the colonial office, had also been brought to light. (Here Mr. Papineau entered into a somewhat long detail of the conduct pursued by Lord Dalhousie, Sir James Kemp and Lord Aylmer, stating that they had always been actuated by the love of lucre more than the advancement of the interest of this province.) He then said that Lord Aylmer had taken upon himself the office of the constituents of the house, by saying that it was acting wrong and refused to grant a warrant for contingencies:—Lord Aylmer said that it was very extraordinary that the house should pretend to control the executive in expenses, and that the executive should not be allowed an equal right over the house—a most unheard of absurd assertion. What had the executive to do with the public money? The people by means of their representatives had the sole right to dispose of the public money and the House was accountable to its constituents for it,—but not to the executive who had merely the right to say yes or no to a bill when presented for sanction. But it was said that items were included under the name of contingencies which could not be classed under that head, and for which a separate bill would be required. He (Mr. P.) denied this—the house was the grand inquest of the province, and in prosecution of its inquiries, had power to send for persons, papers and records from one end of the province to the other,—and if it found itself under the necessity of sending an agent to England, or appointing one there for the purpose of representing the state of the province, was it reasonable to suppose that a bill was required for that purpose? Most certainly not; for, if introduced, it would be sure to be thrown out by the executive and the other branch of the Legislature—its object being an impeachment of those two bodies. It was not for the executive to decide whether the House of Assembly acted wrong. If it considered the house in the wrong a dissolution ought to take place,—and if the same representatives were again returned, the executive ought to bow to the decision of the people. The British Government, in spite of the Legislative Council and the Constitutional Associations, had

decided that the House of Assembly were in the right with respect to the question of contingencies, & they had been granted in *toto*. The Ministers had seen that the house was in the right and decided in its favour, notwithstanding the protestations of the above mentioned bodies and the ex-Governor, who had nothing whatever to do with the disposal of the public monies. The British Ministers knew that the salaries of the agents were comprised in the amount demanded for contingencies, and granted them all...but still the Legislative Council persisted in its exorbitant and aristocratic pretensions, faintly emulating the House of Lords. The Legislative Council was still worse than aristocratic. The House of Lords was aristocratic to excess, but still it had some stake in England, and its members were allied to a great many of the inhabitants, and responsible for their acts, as in the event of a commotion their property, and even their lives, would be sacrificed. But it was far different with the Legislative Council; the members of that body were composed of flatterers and courtiers...men who were irresponsible for their acts—who had no stake in the country, and who cared not what became of the province, so long as their own selfish ends were attained. The complaints of the province had for a long time been reiterated in their ears, but they remained incurable—they were irresponsible and cared not for the rights of the people, all sense of law & justice being merged in self. The firmness however of the House of Assembly, supported with equal firmness by the people, had at last roused the British Government, at present composed of liberal whigs and radicals to a sense of the sufferings of the people of this province, and changes had virtually been commenced in the Constitutional Act of this province. One of these changes was the nullity which the Legislative Council was considered to be, by the British government, as appeared by sending out a Commission, and another...the absolute nullity of the Executive Council, which was no longer in existence. The British government had considered that the Councils only served to disorganize the government of the province and for the purpose of palliating the evil, had sent out a Commission. Taking this view of the question, he thought there might be some palliation for sending out the Commission. Ministers had sent out a new Governor and a Commission, it having been represented to them that the affairs of the province could no longer go on with the Legislative and Executive Councils, otherwise it would have been a great blunder to send out Commissioners without the authority of an act of Parliament. The house ought to conclude that the views of the British Government were at present more favorable to Canada than heretofore, had commenced a system of conciliation, and hopes were engendered of a more favorable state of affairs in this province. All these flattering appearances were owing to the firmness of the house in the first place, and to Mr. Roebuck and the liberal part of the British Press, and the house would justly subject itself to a charge of the blackest ingratitude towards Mr. Roebuck and its other friends in England, if it did not acknowledge the obligations conferred on the people of this province by them, notwithstanding all the abuses of the honorable member (Mr. Guy). That honorable member in his ardour for attacking Mr. Roebuck, forgot himself and fell into contradiction with his own expressed opinions, by saying that the 92 resolutions had been passed by the wisest and most talented members of the house, forgetting that he was himself one of the infinitely and gloriously small minority who were against them. The hon. member had said that they were the *vox populi Dei*, and in so saying the hon. member's words were certainly almost *vox Dei*, as he was confessing his errors. (laughter.) And all this contradiction of himself was merely for the purpose of endeavoring to prove that Mr. Roebuck had the presumption to express opinions contrary to those of the house. The hon. member had not even made that out. The house had never been called upon to declare whether it approved most of an elective Council or no Council at all. He (Mr. P.) was of opinion that the suppression of the Council would be preferable to the rendering it elective, but the house had decided upon demanding the extension of the elective principle, considered that that was more likely to be granted than the extinction of the Council. In 1828, Mr. Stanley, out of place (a very different individual to Mr. Stanley in place,) and Mr. Labouchere, (always the same person,) expressed opinions on the Canada Committee against the composition of the Legislative Council, and enquired of the agents sent from Canada, whether the Elective principle could not be advantageously applied to that body, but the excessive timidity of those agents caus-

ed them to refuse such an advantageous offer, considering as they said that it was too good, and that they were afraid of its being a trap laid for them to draw out republican sentiments if they passed any. It was to this moment of hesitation on the part of the agents that most of the evils under which this province has since labored are owing. It was on the ground of the offer having been already made that an Elective Council had been asked for instead of the suppression of that body, considering it more likely that what there was a precedent for, (precedents went a great way in England,) than what there was not. One of those measures was the only method by which justice could be done to this country, and the house would follow up its demands with unceasing perseverance. It did not however follow that because the house repeated with Mr. Roebuck that a change in the constitution of the province was essential to the happiness and prosperity of its inhabitants, that the house should continue in the state of resistance to the Government in which it found itself the last two sessions. It had commenced business this year in good faith, hoping that some good would be done in the country, although that hope might be mixed with fear, as to its being obliged to take up with such opposition. The British Government had expressed conciliation, and the house was willing to believe in the sincerity of those professions, and had entered seriously upon the task of legislation. Much more could be done for the country this session & next, if some useful reforms were decided upon by the British Government, the house would return to its labours with confidence in the sincerity of the promises held out to the Province. If not, it would take up the same stand as it had last session, and had no doubt but that the firmness of the people in supporting it, would show that they were determined to persevere in their demands. The house would never hesitate in enforcing the rights of the people of this Province, to the plenitude of the political powers of British subjects, so as to render the transmission to the mother country for sanction of a number of acts passed in the province, unnecessary. The people would not suffer such an evil; they found it insupportable, and if persisted in, he (Mr. P.) could foresee that it would bring on a premature separation of this colony from Great Britain, which would be highly disadvantageous at the present moment. That separation was of course unavoidable at some future period, but let the house do nothing to hasten what must naturally be the case eventually. The people of this Province were now merely preparing themselves for a future state of political existence, which he trusted would be neither a monarchy nor an aristocracy. He hoped that providence had not in view for his country a feature so dark as that it should be the means of planting royalty in America, near a nation so grand as the United States. He hoped that for the future America would give republics to Europe.

Mr. Power said it was at all times painful to him to be obliged to oppose the majority, & it was in deference to them that he would state the reasons of his opposition; he would not subject himself to the reproach of declaiming against Mr. Roebuck, neither would he oppose public opinion. Public opinion in this province, he considered, was held by the hon. Speaker, who had been very frank as to his intentions in preparing the people of this province for another state of government. He would very briefly state why he objected to the nomination of Mr. Roebuck as the Agent of this house, as that gentleman recommended himself to notice by aiming at, not only the subversion of the Legislative Council, but also the total overthrow of the Government of this happy province. Every sentiment expressed by Mr. Roebuck was approved of by the honorable Speaker and other members. There could be no disguise on this head, these were the words of Mr. Roebuck in his letter to the hon. Speaker. 'The object you have in view is to frame a government in accordance with the wants and the feelings of that people. In America no government can unite these conditions but one that is purely democratic.' He (Mr. Power) could not therefore consent to the nomination of a man so avowedly hostile to the unparalleled happiness of the happy people of this province, he could not consent to turn them over to another form of government in which that happiness would be destroyed; he alluded to the government of the United States, which in theory appeared admirable, but in practice was vicious in the extreme; to this every intelligent American will testify. He opposed the 92 resolutions with reason, and had greater reason to oppose the nomination of Mr. Roebuck, who, not content with the 92 resolutions, counseled the house to go to greater lengths, and the house was

then adopting his advice. He believed that if the inhabitants of this province understood properly what was then going on they would not consent to it. Mr. Roebuck and the hon. Speaker sought to establish here a pure democracy, in other words, a despotic form of government, for whether the government be in the hands of one man solely, or one body of men, it was equally the same. That description of despotism exercised by a body of men was the most tyrannical, honor, or the fear of losing his head, might restrain a king who ruled with absolute sway, but in a large assembly no individual member would feel himself personally responsible for the acts of such body; and this would be the most despotic and irresponsible government of all others. The hon. Speaker had pronounced a warm eulogium on the talents, zeal and eloquence of Mr. Roebuck; he (Mr. Power) did not deny that Mr. R. possessed those attributes, but maintained that he made a bad use of them; talents were only valuable when rightly applied; zeal, he believed, was excluded from the catalogue of his virtues, for where in one instance it was laudable, in a hundred others it was criminal and erroneous; and as to eloquence it was a dangerous thing; a good writer (Lord Lyttelton) says, that good laws have been passed by wise men who were far from being eloquent, and eloquent men who were far from being wise have every where destroyed or corrupted them. He (Mr. Power) whenever the hon. Speaker addressed the house (although he sometimes heard him with pleasure) was always upon his guard not to be led away from reason, or infatuated like others, by the hon. Speaker's eloquence. He (Mr. P.) admitted the great zeal and enthusiasm of Mr. Roebuck, but as interest is a great inflamer of a zeal, now that Mr. R. was about to receive his pay, his zeal would be redoubled. If (as the hon. Speaker represented) Mr. R. be an honorable and worthy Legislator, was it not an insult to offer him pay for extending to this Colony that assistance, which as an independent member of the Imperial Parliament he was bound to afford to every, the remotest portion of the British Empire. It was a question whether his acceptance of the salary offered him would not be a breach of the privileges of the House of Commons. He (Mr. Power) found it useless to make any further observations; he was of opinion that Mr. Roebuck was the decided enemy to the happiness and prosperity of this province.

Mr. Clapham's first sentences were inaudible, on account of a noise in the gallery. He opposed the nomination of Mr. Roebuck as agent. The British Government had sent out to Canada at an immense expense to the people of Great Britain, a Commission to enquire into the grievances of this Province; and he would ask if the House had met that Commission in a conciliatory spirit, and whether the nomination of Mr. Roebuck as agent at the present moment was likely to effect conciliation between the House and his Majesty's Government? his Excellency the Governor, on opening the present session, certainly met the house in a spirit of wise conciliation, and appeared to be disposed to grant the demands of the house; so much so, indeed, that it surprised the members of the house and alarmed nearly all the inhabitants of British origin in this province, who considered that they were destined to be the means of planting royalty in America, near a nation so grand as the United States. He hoped that for the future America would give republics to Europe.

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Mr. Clapham said that if he had not expressed his sentiments as interpreted by the hon. member for Sherbrooke (Guy), he certainly meant to do so. He considered that the waste lands of the Crown ought to be free of requirement to every British subject.

Mr. Guy rose for the purpose of correcting a misapprehension which he feared had arisen in the minds of honorable members respecting part of Mr. Clapham's expressions. He (Mr. Guy) understood that hon. member to mean that all public property in this province belonged to British subjects without distinction.

Mr. Papineau:—No; he said to Englishmen only.

Mr. Clapham said that if he had not expressed his sentiments as interpreted by the hon. member for Sherbrooke (Guy), he certainly meant to do so. He considered that the waste lands of the Crown ought to be free of requirement to every British subject.

Mr. Guy said that hon. members of the minority ought to weigh well their words before they uttered them in the hearing of so splendid an orator and severe a critic as the hon. Speaker who if a member dared to utter any sentiments in opposition to his own, immediately got up and poured forth a torrent of vituperative eloquence which it was almost impossible to withstand. He (Mr. G.) had experienced this in the course of the present debate, the hon. Speaker having in the course of his observations made him (Mr. G.) say what he had not said, and entirely misconstrued his observations. The hon. Speaker pushed his powers of discrimination so far as to be able to ascertain the motives which had actuated men whom he could only know from their public acts. He had drawn a vivid picture of a fancied struggle between Mr. Stanley and Mr. Roebuck, whom he represented as two gladiators engaged in deadly conflict. Mr. Roebuck, he stated, had overthrown the colossus which rendered his (Mr. G.'s) position in the house one of a very untenable description. He would, as opposed to Mr. Roebuck, have to perform the Herculean task of overcoming the viceroy of the colossus. His (Mr. G.'s) reasoning might be futile and his arguments weak, but he would aver that he had uttered nothing so superlatively ridiculous,

as the hon. Speaker had been pleased to insinuate that he had. He had declared his admiration of the British constitution which it was his pride to live under, notwithstanding all the hon. Speaker's fine theories respecting republican institutions.

He (Mr. G.) was a royalist by birth, a royalist by choice, and a royalist by honor, because his oath of allegiance bound him to support his king and country, and that oath he was determined never to break. The cultivators of discord had always reasons to advance in support of their actions, so had the greatest scoundrels of the world ever produced reasons to advance in defense of their conduct. It was the same way with republican advocates; they had always reasons to advance in support of their theories although at the same time they were only working for their own aggrandizement. He had been accused of speaking a great deal to little purpose. A person who cast such insinuations on another ought to be very wary of falling into the same fault himself. Such an assertion could not be made by one hon. member against another without suspicions being raised that he was trumpeting forth his own praises, more especially when that hon. member was in the habit of saying more than any one else. In what he had advanced he had expressed his love of Englishmen, and if that was a crime he certainly was very guilty. He respected the institutions of England and considered that she was equal in genius to ancient Greece and evinced as much patriotism as ancient Rome. In England we beheld a people happy, enlightened, and free; and it was no less the interest than the duty of the inhabitants of this province to cultivate the connexion with the people of England; in truth, this province could scarcely have an existence without it. The hon. Speaker had endeavored to persuade the house that he (Mr. Gugy) was a supporter of rotten boroughs; he denied this; he had never uttered word that could bear such a construction. Rotten boroughs had existed in England, but they were destroyed by the Reform Bill; and was it not a further mark for admiration of the virtues and intelligence of a people who could effect a revolution so great without spilling one drop of blood? The hon. Speaker had strangely represented him as being furiously violent against the institutions of the United States, because he had stated that he preferred British institutions. He would be very unwilling to impute to the hon. Speaker the same unworthy motives that he had attributed to Mr. Stanley; but he would declare that there was not the slightest foundation for this gratuitous assertion. For the Americans he had never declared any thing but respect, but he did not approve of their democratic institutions. He had merely wished to awaken the house to a sense of the dangers into which the hon. Speaker with his republican notions, would lead them. As a proof of the liberality of democratic principles, he would take an assertion made by the hon. Speaker himself: he had stated, that if he (Mr. Gugy) were to take a trip to the United States, and express the sentiment which he had uttered in the house, he would be universally hissed from one end of the Union to the other. Contrast this with the oppression of monarchical institutions, under which he was at perfect liberty to utter his sentiments, although they might sometimes give offence; but in the United States it appeared that a man could not express opinions contrary to those of the majority without being hissed, and perhaps lynched. The hon. Speaker had accused him of approving the 92 Resolutions, which he had heretofore opposed. He was opposed to the principles of those Resolutions; but they had been adopted by the house, and Mr. Roebuck, the agent of the house, ought to have respected its acts, and not characterized as 'clumsy' the offspring which the house had been at so much trouble to bring into the world. The hon. Speaker, by saying that the house wished for the extirpation of the Legislative Council when it demanded that it should be rendered elective, was placing the house in a very sorry light in the eyes of the British nation. What could be thought of a public body which would act in such a vacillating manner? The hon. Speaker had offered up thanks to the persons who had brought to light the evidence adduced before the Canada Committee. He (Mr. G.) considered that any thing but thanks ought to be bestowed on persons who had been guilty of such a flagrant breach of confidence as the persons who surreptitiously procured copies of that evidence. The hon. Speaker had lighted on the question of contingencies, and treated the subject in a manner which might lead to suppose that the house still anticipated difficulties in that question. That was not however the case; the fiat of the Executive had set the question at rest for the present, and although he was not disposed at that time to comment on any act of the Executive he would observe that the word 'contingencies' might hereafter bear a very extended signification. If one item was included under that head for sending an agent to the Imperial Parliament, what was there to prevent others being inserted for ambassadors to the Grand Turk, to the Emperor of China and to the Czar of Muscovy, and perhaps eventually to Washington? This was only supposing what might occur, and how 'contingencies' might be misconstrued. He did not for an instant suppose that such patriotic body as the present House of Assembly would commit such blunders but it was not the less manifest that 'contingencies' might hereafter swallow up all the revenues of the Province.

After a few more words from Mr. Gugy and Mr. Bertholot, the committee divided on the 1st Resolution, when there appeared:

For the resolution,	45
Against it,	7
Majority.	38

From the Montreal Herald.

ANTI-GALIC LETTERS.
To his Excellency the Earl of Gosford, etc.
etc. etc.

No. XXXIII.

MY LORD,

Instead of proceeding with the consideration of the sixth paragraph of your lordship's speech, I must, like the Roman Emperor Titus, lose a day in noticing this morning's effusion of your old champion Coz, in regard to the fifth paragraph. Coz, my lord, has a wonderful versatility of talent. He writes one thing to day and another to morrow. But he has at last surprised himself by pointing out both the one thing and the other thing on the same day. That Coz is dishonest as well as versatile, I will not venture to assert, for there is not the slightest reason to believe, that, while he says one thing, he means another or any thing at all. Again, my lord, as if to multiply elegant varieties, while Coz writes one thing in chambers, Coz's associate says another thing in the streets. I shall take the liberty, my lord, of proving these assertions with the view of enabling your lordship justly to appreciate the opinions of a certain radical journal. Firstly, that journal gave your lordship's speech credit of 'apparent temper, manliness and impartiality,' and, under the double screen of *if* and *yet* passed a kind of negative censure on 'the granting of the Assembly's contingencies.' Secondly, that journal threw the contingencies, as being awfully mysterious, entirely out of its calculation and lauded your lordship for your partiality to 'the constitutional reformers.' Thirdly, that journal has discovered, that, in addition to the mysterious contingencies, your lordship's democratical doctrine about 'the great body of the people,' though 'as a general principle,' 'incontestably correct,' will yet, 'if applied without extreme caution to Canada in her present circumstances,' be productive of lamentable consequences.' Fourthly, that journal quotes as 'sensible remarks' an article from the New York Albion, in which the demagogues are termed your lordship's 'French allies,' and the constitutionalists are advised to 'let Lord Gosford make his *cession* and try his *system of palliations*.' Have I not, my lord, sufficiently proved the versatility of your old champion Coz? While Coz, my lord, was writing all these silly contradictions, Coz's associate was declaiming, almost in the very language of Camillus, against your lordship's democratic subserviency to 'the great body of the people' and was honest enough to praise the letter of Camillus on the former subject. I have, my lord, treated this matter in a jocular strain, because the actors in the curiously managed farce are unworthy of serious indignation. I now proceed to discuss the special merits of this morning's effusion.

Coz tries to be fearfully sarcastic on all toriyish persons, while he praises your lordship's 'monstrous innovation' about the indispensable test of 'fitness' in holders of 'public stations.' Coz has most unaccountably made a disinterested mistake in praising a test, which dooms himself for ever to an exclusion 'from office and employment.' Coz might have been of some use in ancient times, for, according to Horace, any useless log was then good enough raw material for a god; but, under the reign of the new principle of 'fitness,' he is competent only to damn your lordship with faint and fluctuating praise.

Coz then proceeds to say, that 'Not the least powerful arguments against the policy of an Elective Council is drawn from a glaring want of fitness in the mass of electors, to make a proper choice of members for such a body, &c.' Arguments is, my lord, is not a grammatical blunder but a democratic imitation of Andrew Jackson's statements is. The same argument, my lord, may be urged with the same force 'against the policy of an Elective Assembly on the ground of the extreme probability that those so chosen would be very unfit for fulfilling the necessary duties of their trust.' This, my lord, is a pretty severe character of those, whom the 'sensible remarks' of the Albion style your lordship's 'French allies,' and with whom you are trying 'a system of palliations' at the expense of the obsolete parchment of the constitution, at the expense of sound principles, at the expense of the *corpus vire* of the 'English inhabitants of this province.' Your lordship may well pray to be saved from your friends.

Your old champion Coz must know more even than Camillus of your lordship's personal feelings, for he has discovered, that the democratic doctrine about 'the great body of the people' has evidently been uttered with considerable effort on the part of his Excellency. What Coz seemed to himself to mean, I cannot say; and, however dignified may be an interpreter of nature, I must beg to elude the task of interpreting a natural. Coz, after having pronounced your lordship's doctrine, 'as a general principle,' 'incontestably correct,' endeavors to prove by a sneer at 'some people,' that it is not necessarily an emanation of pure democracy. These 'some people' are, in a subsequent article, stated to be 'Mr. Viger and the majority party' on

the one side and Messrs. Moffat and M'Gill on the other. 'Some persons' have again to endure the 'unendurable' sarcasm of Coz as 'these people' in the following sentence,

'We know not which to lament the more, the horrifying picture which these people draw of the future, or their vanity in detailing to others their sinister and morbid feelings.'

Finding that 'some persons' and 'these people' comprehend the hon. George Moffat and the hon. Peter M'Gill, who have nobly done their duty in the Council against a majority of Frenchmen and trucklers, Coz impertinently and gratuitously frames an impudent and gratuitous apology for these two gentlemen in answer to his own impudent and gratuitous charge.

Messrs. Moffat and M'Gill appear to have combatted the doctrine more in consequence of the interpretation which may be given to it by the Democrats, than of that which it legitimately bears in the connexion in which it stands in the speech.

Coz displays a most plentiful lack of knowledge as well of words as of things. He seems to be very much puzzled as to the meaning of 'one of the most essential elements of fitness' and tries to show that 'some persons' and 'these people consider 'one of the most essential elements' as 'the sole element.' Now nobody has ever considered the qualifications of being 'acceptable to the great body of the people' as 'the sole element of fitness.' The fact, that that qualification is 'essential' or indispensable, is quite sufficient to justify 'the horrifying picture' in the eyes of all but those, who pay your lordship the questionable compliment of waiting to gather the meaning of your lordship's 'vague and general language' from 'deeds done.' Coz, my lord, will find it difficult to reconcile this compliment with his declaration, that he feels 'quite at liberty to canvass freely the principles by which the head or other members of the Commission may profess to be guided.'

When Coz says that 'some persons' and 'these people' styled your lordship a 'wretch,' your lordship must be rather vexed than surprised at your old champion's falsehood,

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your lordship's most obedi. humble servt.
CAMILLOUS.

To the Editor of the Mississauga Standard.

Sir:—Let it be supposed that two of the royal Commissioners are entirely unacquainted with the measures and policy of the administration, until they learn what they are from the event, as all others who are not in the secret must do. I merely beg that this, for the present, should be supposed, though I might go so far as to assert that it is so in fact, and cannot be otherwise, unless we should be so unreasonable as to conclude that they will travel beyond the terms of their royal commission.

Supposing then that they are unacquainted with the measures of the administration till they see them in operation, one after another, in the progress of events; and, at the same time, in the habit of holding meetings, as they necessarily do, in their official capacity, 'as commissioners of inquiry, with the governor of the province at their head, how will they proceed? As I should suppose their business is to ascertain, by an impartial and strict investigation, the causes which have occasioned the grievances complained of in this province; and, probably, to suggest to the Imperial Government, suitable remedies, in their opinion, for their removal. With regard to this object, that of ascertaining the causes of complaint, two of the three royal Commissioners are, from circumstances, so placed as necessarily to have some reason to apprehend that failure will be the issue of their labours. The official acts of their noble chairman, in a capacity in which they are supposed to have neither participation, nor knowledge, till they are made public, must give them reason to apprehend that the very constitution of the commission contains in it the certainty of abortive labours. We suppose two of them, as we ought to do, to be unacquainted with the measures of the administration till they learn what they are from the event; & in this supposition we are bound to remain, because we know of no official access they can have to the council chamber; but then, the history of every day brings to their knowledge, that their noble chairman is laying himself open to the suspicion of favoring one of the contending parties, which is the same as discouraging the other party, and is, by that circumstance, divested of all just claims to the character of an impartial inquirer. They must likewise know every day, that many of the acts of their noble chairman have already occasioned many and deeply rooted complaints in the minds of Englishmen. The unconditional grant of the contingencies is one of those acts which have created an alarm that the connexion of the province, with the mother country, is not secure, because it virtually surrenders the key of the whole revenue to men who hate that connexion, without retaining the least shadow of authority to inquire how, or where, or for what object, or purpose, it is to be applied. The noble chairman of the commission, in his capacity as governor, gave all they asked 'CHEERFULLY,' though he knew, or might have known, that a considerable part of the amount was destined for the payment of an officer not recognized by any Law existing in the province. After this cheerful grant, I know not of any amount, let its application be what it will, that can be refused: for the provincial revenue is surrendered to men who have resolved in the face of the country, and published their resolutions to the world, that the governor has no right to remark on their demand for the contingent expense of the house of assembly that it is either too little or too

large, as they are responsible to no authority whatever, except to their constituents at the hustings. That is, the stable must not be locked until the horse is stolen, and beyond the reach of pursuit. At the hearing of the acts of their noble chairman, and especially of this surrender, the two colleagues must see that one of their own number, their noble chairman, in his capacity as governor, is augmenting the catalogue of complaints in a much greater ratio than any of his predecessors was ever accused of doing. What then must they say to these things? As gentlemen of honor they are bound to render a true report of the various grievances complained of and their causes. We cannot suppose that they are restricted to the grievances which were complained of under former administrations, because we are assured that they are to inquire into all, and that to lay the old, to heal old sores, could be of no use, if new ones were rising, that penetrated deeper into the vitals. If we suppose that their inquiries are confined to the past, they may proceed with a flowing sail, on a smooth, unruled sea, because there can be no constitutional impediment in the way to unanimity of conclusions on any subject of grievance which took place prior to the date of their commission. But how will they manage the grievances which arise while they are sitting as commissioners of inquiry? One of themselves is daily the cause of fresh grievances which are severely felt by the minority. Now, we should not suppose that the commissioners are to regard the self-styled children of the soil as the only class of His Majesty's subjects worthy of their attention, and to take it for granted that the natives of Great Britain and Ireland, and their descendants are bound to be content under any circumstances; for they are to inquire into all causes of complaint and grievances on the spot, and suggest remedies. Can they do this, as they are at present constituted? How will they discuss any of the acts of their noble chairman, in his gubernatorial capacity? Can any discussion of this kind be mooted in his presence in terms different from approbation? I think not, unless we suppose that he will submit to have his acts questioned by his inferiors, and then as chairman sign reports that may perhaps charge himself with being the cause of new complaints and new grievances. If he can do this, I will allow that the commission does not contain within itself the infallible cause of self-defeat, but I am sorry that the allowance conveys no great honor to any one of its members. As we cannot suppose that the noble chairman would feel himself obliged by such an allowance in his favour, I am led to the conclusion that, as chairman, he will direct the investigations of the board; and that, should topics be taken up, partaking of that freedom respecting his acts as governor which will necessarily characterize their inquiries into former administrations, he will, as governor, assert his superiority, and give them to understand that he is responsible to His Majesty's government alone, and not to them; and that the investigation will receive a check, as any one may see from the very constitution of the commission, the materials of which it is composed not being adopted for the two-fold purpose of performing the functions of incompatible offices. As it is against the ends of justice that any man should be judge and prosecutor in his own cause, so it is unfit that the man who holds the reins of government should be required to report on the proceedings of his predecessors, together with his own, because he is liable to add to the existing discontents by his own acts. If my reasoning then be but barely tolerably correct how comes it that the two commissioners have not already discontinued their functions? It is, I conceive because they are in practice, more than commissioners of inquiry; for, if they were not permitted to know more of the policy of the present administration than we should suppose them entitled to know from their commission as inquirers, they would not give their secretary much to record of their proceedings. But they are the colleagues of the governor in chief. I am not aware that new executive councillors have been sworn in since the commencement of the present administration. Those of the old councillors who deliberated with Lord Aylmer, in council, could not have abandoned their principles so as to assent to the doctrines of the opening speech. But some councillors deliberated on every clause of that speech. Who these councillors were I certainly do not know, but undoubtedly there were councillors. Had there been only the old councillors the commissioners would have been able to inform their noble chairman, at their next sitting, on the following morning, that to pursue their inquiries any farther was totally useless, and totally impracticable for the accomplishment of any wise purpose.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. D.

From the N. Y. Albion of Nov. 21st.

CANADA.—Since our last we have received the Address of the House of Assembly to Lord Gosford, in reply to his Excellency's speech at the opening of the present session of the Legislature. From this address we have made some extracts, and marked passages in italics which seem to merit especial attention. We have also preserved a part of the speech of Mr. Speaker Papineau, the leader of the French party, in which he denies the legality of the commission lately sent out, and of which Lord Gosford is the head. These extracts give us but very little hope that any accommodation of the difficulties will take place. In fact, the reiterated demands of the Assembly for an *elective* council, a body analogous to the house of lords, must for ever present an insuperable barrier to any settlement in the minds of all those who respect and value the British constitution. Almost daily the conviction is forced upon us, that the discontented party is unwilling to receive, nay, determined to pre-

vent any accommodation that does not throw unlimited power into their hands. They make no distinction between reform and revolution, but demand incessantly such a change in the constitution and government of the country as cannot fail to revolutionize it. Why should the legislative council under a monarchy be elective? And if once conceded, would not the demand be instantly made to elect the governor also? Certainly; for every argument used in favour of the one is equally applicable to the other. With the three branches of the Legislature made elective, and with a diminution, or, perhaps, abrogation of the King's power to place a veto on the acts of the colonial legislature, what need is there of any assistance or control of the government at home?

It is to us as clear as the sun at noon, that with an elective council, the supremacy of the mother country is at once extinguished, and the dominancy of French tyranny established in its stead. What will then become of the oppressed minority of those of British origin? Will their rights be respected, or will they indeed be able to live in the country at all?

But why should the form of government be altered? Is not the British constitution good enough for people, the bulk of whom have little or no comprehension of abstract liberty? And is it not absurd, that a body of men many of whom cannot write their own names, and who are elected for the most part, by a constituency possessing not even the commonest rudiments of education, should busy themselves in attempting to amend that which the wisdom of ten centuries was exhausted to complete? Nay, more, to put a practical question, does not the fact of these persons, in calling for unconstitutional remedies to redress their grievances, prove that their wishes are unconstitutional? The British constitution has the power to purify itself; it carries with it the elements of its own purification, and under its benign shadow no man can suffer in his person, his liberty, or his property. The American colonists of 1774 contended, distinctly, for the administration of the constitution in its purity;—they were perfectly content with it, and only complained of its being infringed; and surely, if it was pure enough for such men as Washington, Adams, and Hancock, it ought to be so for Messrs. Papineau and Viger.

It is in vain to talk of an elective council so long as the British monarchy is supreme in Canada. If an act of that kind was recommended by the governor, and passed by the Assembly, it never would receive the sanction of the council. And should his Majesty's Ministers in an evil hour allow such an act to pass the reformed House of Commons, and procure for it the promise of the King's signature, we have, thank God, yet a House of Lords to stand up and stay the plague.

From the Toronto Patriot.
We at length present to our readers the long conciliatory Address of the Lower Canada Assembly, in reply to Earl Gosford's Speech. It met the concurrence of the House on the 6th ult., when messengers were appointed to wait upon his Excellency, to learn his pleasure with respect to its reception. It is a long and labored production, and as polite as the astute Papineau, and the blarney of Dr. O'Callaghan could make it, bat from its hollowness is figurative of their politics and pretensions. Here and there are sprinkled some tokens of tact, and abounding everywhere, are the finest and most exquisitely perfumed protestations of their love of justice, and of their equal love for all his Majesty's Canadian subjects of all origins. Time has long since mellowed our judgment to a right appreciation of professions at variance with practice; therefore do we set down for naught the trumpery asseverations of the Assembly, which trumpet their diffuse philanthropy, dispersed throughout the Address, but more particularly conspicuous in paragraphs 14, 29, and 30. With many of the Assemblers, we have no doubt their hatred of every thing British is hereditary. It is pertinent here to point out to our readers the remarkable pertinacity with which the framers of the Address lug in '*the people*' As often as they mention to his Excellency their own morbid desires, '*the people*', or '*his Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects*', are constantly coupled with '*this House*', as though the sympathies of the whole province were in common with '*this House*'; whereas nothing was ever more notoriously false. Let attention be given to paragraph 5, and will any one have the hardihood to say it is not a tissue of mendacious assertion? The Assembly 'most respectfully declare to his Excellency,—aye, 'most respectfully,' without one single blush, '*that the great body of the people of this province, without distinction, consider the extension of the elective principle and its application to the constitution of the legislative council in particular, as being essential to the prosperity, welfare and happiness of his Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects, and as being necessary to ensure their confidence in his government, and their future welfare and contentment under it, and to remove the causes which have been obstacles hereto.*' In the words of this same Assembly, contained in the third paragraph, the British population, and the mass of the French too, may exclaim, 'we shall see with pleasure that his Majesty's government has acquired that practical and local knowledge of the province which is necessary for the discernment of *THIS MOST ATROCIOS LIE.* It is a mere impudent assumption, without even the most faint shadow of truth for its apology, as must be evident to all who

know anything of the French mass of the population, to say nothing of the British. What do the former know about the elective principle, or any other principle?...and little as they know, much less do they care. *Jean Baptiste*, with respect to political intelligence, is precisely in the condition his *notables* and *tyrants* have chosen to place him—a condition the most favorable to their sinister views, yet literally wallowing in physical enjoyments, which he well understands are the boon of British connection and British protection;—he seeks no change through the elective or any other principle, nor can all the cunning of Papineau and his faction ever move him to forego his allegiance to the generous Sovereign and nation, whose beneficence has surrounded him with solid and permanent comforts. But he will continue to vote for Papineau and his faction because, and solely because, they are French, and fluent in his vernacular tongue; with others he cannot communicate, and consequently can have no means of penetrating the designs of those who would keep him for ever in slavish ignorance. It is easy to comprehend why Papineau and his clique prate so much about 'the elective principle, & its application to the legislative council'. Could such a monstrosity be perpetuated, every British-born subject, whether English, Irish, or Scotch, and even Canadian-born, if of English, Irish, or Scotch descent, would be carefully excluded from any share in the government. Short-sighted indeed must be this faction, to suppose for one moment that the British people are so lost to a sense of their own imprescriptible rights as to suffer even the highest functionaries, were it possible to imagine them so inclined, to alter fundamentally their constitution. Attachment to monarchy is part and parcel of a Briton's affections, of which no miserable knot of demagogues will find it easy to cheat him. He will not be bamboozled into subjections to the hundred-headed monster while he can draw a sword or pull a trigger. He is not prepared to surrender the solid treasures of security for his person and property; freedom of speech and action, and civil and religious liberty in their most extended sense, won by his noble ancestors, and bravely maintained through successive centuries, for the sorry chance of what a moonshine republic may give him in exchange. Monsieur Papineau reckons without his host. In Papineau's bold and pertinacious consistency is the safety of the constitution. He has at least the merit of proceeding openly; he leads us at once to a knowledge of his views, and of his determination, and thus will save the Earl of Gosford and the King's government much trouble, and the King's faithful Canadian subjects much anxious speculation, in which they might waste their time, while they should be preparing for the crisis. His views are plainly these:—1st. A perpetuation of every abuse, by which the mass of the people are serfs of feudal lords, the swarm of French Notaries are maintained, and the King's subjects of British origin are shamefully defrauded:—2d. An elective council, in order that the English, Irish and Scotch, may be driven from participation in the government, and that finally the governor may be elective too:—And 3d. To procure for the Assembly the sole control of the revenue of the country, that a corrupt majority may always possess the means of punishing the King's faithful servants, and of rewarding the creatures of the faction and rebellion. Let us now consider the 17th paragraph. 'We thank your Excellency for having recognized the constitutional privileges of this house with regard to its contingent expenses.' Did that House, or any House of Assembly or Commons, in the British dominions, at home or abroad, ever enjoy the privilege of voting money to whomsoever, or to any amount soever it pleased?—The thing is absurd in principle, and would be mischievous in practice. How then has his Excellency recognized constitutional privileges which never had, and never can have existence, while common honesty in public bodies is deemed essential to the well being of society? These prate-apace innovators upon the sanctity of honest usage, would gladly find, in this expedient of the British government for conciliation, an apology for their former iniquitous votes to Viger and Roebuck, and a pretext for future robberies under the cloak of constitutional privileges to swell up their contingencies to the standard of liberal rapacity. Will British subjects ever admit the right of a House of Assembly to dispose of their revenue at their mere will? When such privilege is conceded, adieu everlasting to freedom, and let every neck bend to the yoke of a remorseless tyranny.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.
Sir.—Will you be able to inform me whether the Executive Council, which still exists, is consulted as required generally by law and instructions from former to new Governors, as the only ostensible responsible and well-fitted persons for that purpose? It is said that the Council is not consulted; that, though several of them have been requested to act in the Court of Appeals, they are no longer resorted to, as being pluralists and *partisan supporters* of the *constitution*, in contradistinction to our people's supporters, and the absurdities of ignorant, timid and unlucky Radicals and Whigs at home. Will you tell me, further,—if Lord Gosford should be impeached by the British subjects, for the daring violation of their rights—whether his not showing the advice and support of his Executive Council, would not be a sufficient ground, on numerous precedents,

to convict him of high crimes against the State?—Would even the Royal Commission formally giving its consent, avert the dangers of his position, since it has been specially sent here to enquire, and *inquire and report only*, and which is generally said to have prepared the speech from the Throne, and to have advised the measures of his Excellency in violation of the interpretation of the Constitutional Act? Has his Lordship come to the resolution that backdoor and secret advice, without any responsibility in giving it is a really just and safe principle to be adopted either at home or abroad, or in America?

Some of these points require to be illustrated by the numerous well-informed writers who have appeared in your Gazette. They are not doubtful constitutional questions, which, if there remain a spark of pride in the soul of every English subject here, will make them scorn and defeat a tyrant whether he shows his head under a cabbage or a crown. Wedded to eternal liberty, with freedom as his birthright, and in the embrace of a mighty host of brave and affectionate brethren, he will repulse all the combined tyrants of the world, not to mention the petty little knot of half a dozen quixotic barbers and dancing masters, abetted by a few Johnny Rawls. Sir, I say,—and I speak prophetically,—that the British Subject who will not defend his rights on the free soil of North America, if of English, Irish, or Scotch descent, would be carefully excluded from any share in the government. Short-sighted indeed must be this faction, to suppose for one moment that the British people are so lost to a sense of their own imprescriptible rights as to suffer even the highest functionaries,

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contrary to law, and Britain was driven by the Americans from the country.

This colony is now in similar circumstances. Lord Gosford, forgetting his duty to the Constitution and the people, has arrogantly assumed to himself the sole command of the people's money, and is now squandering it among the French notaries and others of the Assembly. He has paid out of that money all the expenses of the vagabonds who travelled over the country last year, exciting the people to sedition.

He has taken it upon him to seize our money, to pay in defiance of law, the expenses of all the seditious Committees held by recommendation of the House of Assembly in different parts of the country. He is now sending out of the province about five thousand, three hundred dollars annually, for objects which the people of this province disapprove. Shall we tamely submit to such spoliation? shall we 'cheerfully accede' to any man's robbing us of our property?

We have received the report of the Constitutional Association of Quebec,—but too late for this number. Thank heaven there are in this province honest men and true, who will not trifle to the present march of robbery and oppression. If England shall lose this Colony, Lord Gosford may beware. He is already in jeopardy; he should take the advice of his colleague Mr. Papineau, "hasten not an inevitable event."

A St. George's Society has been formed at Quebec. At the meeting of the St. Andrews Society of Montreal, Lord Gosford's health was drunk in solemn silence, many glasses reversed, and many filled with cold water.

Was this intended as an insult to Lord Gosford? we know not, for the St. Andrew's Society knows, that a man so degraded cannot be insulted.

We have hitherto refrained from expressing our thanks to the loyal papers of Montreal for supporting upon all occasions, the cause of the Townships. The principles, which they inculcate, the Townships will not readily forget, nor be backward to defend.

We give to-day the opinions of several of our contemporaries on provincial affairs. The disgraceful conduct of Lord Gosford, and his French allies of the House of Assembly, has alarmed some of our contemporaries across the line.

Yesterday morning the thermometer stood at the Parsonage twenty-two degrees below zero, between 6 and 7 o'clock.

Dialogue.

1st. Aint that ere the Pinnacle mountain of Saint Armand?

2nd. Sartin!

1st. Then tell me aint it in Lower Canada?

2nd. Why, yes! what makes you ask?

1st. Look at this here *Morning Courier* of Montreal; if it haint cheated our village into a new name, and carried us all off to the Province of New Brunswick. Did you ever!

We trust, that the rejection of the patriotic and enterprising plans of the Townships will open the eyes of all 'the English inhabitants of this province' to the Anti-English feelings of the French Assembly. The demagogues, however, only prove themselves to be 'his Majesty's faithful & loyal subjects' by treading in the footsteps of our Right Honorable Governor. If in dispensing 'office and employment' Excellency turns a favorable ear only to the jargon of a French-Canadian candidate, it would be highly indecorous and shamefully ungrateful in Excellency's faction to make laws on any other principle.

We trust, that the inhabitants of the Townships will unanimously make some strong representations to the proper authorities on the rejection of their schemes of internal improvement, and declare in plain and bold language their unalterable determination of not being subject to the selfish caprices of a French faction. They can, if they will, bring the government to its senses by a pointed allusion to one particular course. That course they can, when they choose, adopt with ease and impunity; and, even if the course were impractical, a threat is almost the only means of influencing a feeble, vacillating and conciliatory government.

The English inhabitants of the Townships may be said, at this moment, to hold their lands, their homes, and their hearths at the mercy of the French demagogues. The Registry-Law expires in a short time; and the renewal of it depends not on those who are benefitted by it, but on those who are hostile to it. Breathes there a man in the Townships, who does not see, that he is a political slave?—*Mont. Her.*

Judgment.—On the 26th Oct. a man employed in a manufactory at Birmingham,

was charged with some misconduct, which he denied, and called God to witness that he wished he might be struck deaf, dumb, and blind if he had done it. No sooner had the words escaped his lips, than his wish was granted!—he was *struck deaf, dumb, and blind*, and in this state he remained until the following day, when he expired.—*Sun.*

QUEER ADVENTURE.—The Pawtucket Chronicle states that a comical fellow, who is in the habit of ranging the country, recently entered a magistrate's office in that village, in the absence of the rightful occupant, and began to examine the documents upon the table, among which were a dozen or more writs against persons whom he knew by sight, but who did not know him. He pocketed the instruments, and in about half an hour afterwards was seen coming up the street followed by three or four sorry looking fellows whom he had arrested, and carrying under each arm a journeyman tailor, who had been inclined to show fight rather than be taken at such short notice. He conveyed them to the place whence he took the official papers, and, finding the justice still absent made use of the lock and key to confine them there, as he said, 'that they might take their trial at the next sitting of the court.'

Fair play....—A gentleman being forced to sell a pair of his oxen to pay his hired servant's wages, told the servant he could keep him no longer, not knowing how to pay him the next year. The servant answered him, he would serve him for more of his cattle.... But what shall I do? said the master, 'when all my cattle are gone?' The servant replied, 'you may serve me, and so you will get your cattle back again.'

MARRIED.

At Lewiston, Niagara County, N. Y. on the 17th ult. Ebenezer Stimson, Esq. of the firm of P. E. & J. Stimson, Hamilton U. C., to Emily, daughter of L. Cooke Esq. of the former place.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber particularly requests all persons indebted to him to make payment previous to the 10th January next.

GRAIN AND PINE SAW LOGS will be received in payment.

G. FRELIGH.

Bedford, 5th Dec. 1835. 35—tf.

OATS.

WANTED immediately, 200 Bushels of Oats, to be delivered at Abel Smith's, Philipsburg. Enquire of M. P. BALDWIN.

5th Dec., 1835. 53—tf.

ST. ALBANS, VT. DEC. 1835.

C. H. HUNTINGTON, respectfully in-

forms his friends and the public in the

County of Mississoula and vicinity, that he has

removed from the village of Freleighsburgh to

St. Albans, V. T. That he is carrying on the

CLOCK MAKING & WATCH REPAIRING

business, at the shop opposite the Court

House, formerly kept by Messrs. I. Randell & Co., recently by Isaac Randell, where he has a

LIFE.

What art thou, Life? pale vanity!
Dim shadow of the things to be;
Weak as the wind, and sightless as the wave;
Thy gold but yellow dross; thy fame,
The rattling chain that binds the slave;
The pomp and pride a dreaming idiot's name.

What art thou, Life? Time's trumpet-tone
Echoes o'er glory's work undone;
Breaks down the haughty city's battled wall,
Buries in dust the chieftain's sword;
Bids throned and solemn altar fall,
Till Ruin sits o'er all, relentless lord.

What art thou, Life? Thy richest wreath
Soon plucked by that pale conqueror Death;
Thy softest winds soon chilled by winter
snows.

Deluder of young eyes, Thy summer morn
Scarce lighting in the East' the rose,
When from its cloud the thunder-peal is born.

What art thou, Life? A showery Spring
Of Paradise! An angel's wing
Still shrouded in our garniture of clay,
Yet to thy stay to be unfurled;
A moment of eternal day;
An atom of God's new-created world!

THE CRIPPLE;

OR,

EBENEZER THE DISOWNED.

Concluded.

For many days the cripple met, or rather sought Maria, in his solitary rambles; for she, too, loved the solitude of the mountains or the silence of the woods, which is broken only by the plaintive note of the wood pigeon, the *clirm* of the linnet, the song of the thrush, the twitter of the chaffinch, or the distant stroke of the woodman, lending silence a charm. She had become familiar with his deformity, and as it grew less singular to her eyes, his voice became sweeter to her ears. Their conversation turned on many things,—there was wisdom in his words, and she listened to him as a pupil to a preceptor. His feelings deepened with their interviews, his hopes brightened, and felicity seemed dawning before him.

As hope kindled, he acquired confidence. They were walking together, he had pointed out the beauties and explained the properties of the wild flowers on their path, he had dwelt on the virtues of the humblest weed; when he stopped short, and gazing in her face,—‘Maria,’ he added, ‘I have loved these flowers,—I have cherished those simple weeds, because they shunned me not,—they shrank not from me, as did the creatures of the human race,—they spread their beauties before me,...they delighted me not their sweetness. You only have I met with among the children of Adam, who persecuted me not with ridicule, or who insulted not my deformity with the vulgar gaze of curiosity. Who I am I know not,—from whence I was brought amongst these hills I cannot tell,—I am a thing which the world has laughed at, and of which my parents were ashamed. But my wants have been few. I have gold to purchase flattery if I desired it,—to buy tongues to tell me I am not deformed. But I despise them. My soul partakes not of my body's infirmities,...it has sought a spirit to love, that would love in return. Maria, has it found one?’

Maria was startled—she endeavored to speak but her tongue faltered—tears gathered in her eyes, and her looks bespoke pity and astonishment.

‘Fool! fool!’ exclaimed the cripple, ‘I have been deceived! Maria pities me! only pities me! Hate me Maria,—despise me as does the world,—I can bear hatred,...I can endure scorn,...I can repel them!—but pity consumes me!—and pity from you! Fool! fool!’ he added, ‘wherefore dreamed I there was one that would look with love on deformed Ebenezer! Farewell Maria! farewell!...remember, but do not pity me! and he hurried from her side.

She would have detained him,—she would have told him that she revered him,—that she esteemed him,—but he hastened away, and she felt also that she pitied him, and love and pity can never dwell in the same breast, for the same object. Maria stood and wept.

Ebenezer returned to his cottage, but the hope which he had cherished, the dream which he had fed, died reluctantly. He accused himself for acting precipitately,...he believed he had taken the tear of affection for pity. His heart was at war with itself. Day after day he revisited the mountain-side, and the path in the wood where they had met, but Maria wandered there no longer. His feelings, his impatience, his incertitude, rose superior to the ridicule of man.—he resolved to visit the mansion of his neighbor, where Maria and her friends were residing. The dinner bell was ringing as he approached the house, but he knew little of the etiquette of the world, and respected not its forms. The owner of the mansion welcomed him with the right hand of cordiality, for his discourse in the cottage had charmed him; others expressed welcome, for some who had before mocked now respected him, and Maria took his hand with a look of joy and her wonted sweetness. The heart of Ebenezer felt assured. Francis Dorington alone frowned, and rose not to welcome him.

The dinner bell again rang, the lady Helen had not arrived, and dinner was delayed for her, but she came not. They proceeded to the dining room. Ebenezer offered his arm to Maria, and she accepted it. Francis Dorington muttered angry words between his teeth. The dinner passed,...the dessert was placed upon the table,...lady Helen entered the room,...she prayed to be excused for her delay,

her host rose to introduce her to Ebenezer.

‘Ebenezer!—the deformed! she exclaimed in a tone of terror, and dashing her hands before her eyes as he rose before her, she fell back in hysterics.

‘Turn the monster from the house!’ cried Francis Dorington springing forward, ‘my mother cannot endure the sight of such!—

‘Whom call ye monster, young man?’ said Ebenezer angrily.

‘You...wretch!’ replied Dorington, raising his hand, and striking the cripple to the floor.

‘Shame! shame!’ exclaimed the company.

‘Coward!’ cried Maria starting from her seat.

The cripple with a rapidity that seemed impossible, sprang to his feet—he gasped, he trembled, every joint shook, rage boiled in his veins, he glanced at his insulter who attempted to repeat the blow,...he uttered a yell of vengeance, he clutched a dessert knife from the table, and within a moment it was plunged in the body of the man who had injured him.

A scream of horror burst from the company. Ebenezer, with the reeking knife in his grasp, stood trembling from rage not from remorse. But he offered not to repeat the blow. A half-consciousness of what he had done seemed to stay his hand. The sudden scream of the party aroused lady Helen from her real or affected fit. She beheld her son bleeding on the floor—she saw the vengeful knife in the hands of the cripple. She screamed more wildly than before,—she wrung her hands! ‘Monster!—murderer!’ she exclaimed, ‘he has slain!—he has slain his brother!’

‘My brother!’ shouted Ebenezer, still grasping the knife in his hand—‘woman woman!—mother! mother! who am I?—answer me, who are you? and he sprang forward and held her by the arm. ‘Tell me,’ he continued, ‘what mean ye?—what mean ye?—my brother—do ye say my brother? Art thou my mother? Have I a mother? Speak!—speak! and he grasped her arm more fiercely.

‘Monster! she repeated, ‘offspring of my shame!—away! away!—he is thy brother! I have shunned thee wretch,—I have disowned thee,—but thou hast carried murder to my bosom! and tearing her arm from his grasp, she threw it round the neck of her wounded son.

The company gazed upon each other. Ebenezer stood for a moment, his eyes rolling, his teeth rattling together, the knife shaking in his hand. He uttered a wild cry of agony,—he tore the garments from his breast, as though it were ready to burst, and with the look and the howl of a maniac, he sprang to the door and disappeared. Some from an interest in his fate, others from a desire to secure him followed after him. But he fled to the woods and they traced him not.

It was found that the wound of Francis Dorington was not mortal, and the fears of the company were directed from him to Ebenezer, whom they feared had laid violent hands upon his own life.

On the following day, without again meeting the company, lady Helen left the house, having acknowledged the deformed Ebenezer to be her son,...a child of shame—whose birth had been concealed from the world.

On the third day the poor cripple was found by a shepherd wandering on the hills,—his head was uncovered,—his garments and his body were torn by the brambles through which he had rushed. His eyes rolled wildly, and when accosted, he fled, exclaiming—‘I am Cain! I am Cain!—I have slain my brother!—touch me not!—the mark is on my forehead!’

He was secured and taken to a place of safety.

The circumstances twined round Maria's heart—she heard no more of Ebenezer the cripple, but she forgot him not.

Several years passed, and she, together with a friend, visited a lunatic asylum in a distant part of the country, in which a female acquaintance, once the admired of society, had become an inmate. They were shewn round the different wards—some of the inmates seemed happy, others melancholy, but all were mild, all shrank from the eyes of their keeper. The sounds of the clanking chains around their ankles filled Maria's soul with horror, and she longed to depart. But the keeper invited them to visit the garden of his asylum. They entered, and beheld several quiet-looking people engaged in digging, others were pruning trees, and some sat upon benches on the paths, playing with their fingers, striking their heels upon the ground, or reading stray leaves of an old book or a newspaper. Each seemed engaged with himself,...none conversed with his neighbour. Upon a bench, near the entrance to a small arbour or summer-house, sat a female, conning an old ballad, and as she perused it, she laughed, wept, and sang by turns. Maria stopped to converse with her, and her friend entered the arbour. In it sat a grey-headed and deformed man; he held a volume of Savage in his hand, which had then been but a short time published.

I am reading ‘The Bastard,’ by Savage,’ said he as the stranger entered, ‘he is my favorite author. His fate was mine—describes my feelings. He had an unnatural mother—so had I. He slew a man, and so did I—but I my brother!’

The voice, the words, fell upon Maria's ear. She became pale, she glanced towards the arbour,—she cast an enquiring look upon the keeper.

‘Fear not Ma'am,’ he replied, ‘he is an

innocent creature. He does not rave now,...and but that there is an occasional wildness in his language, he is as well as you are. Enter and converse with him Ma'am—he is a great speaker, and to much purpose too, as visitors tell me.’

She entered the arbour. The cripple's eyes met hers—she threw down the book—‘Maria!—Maria!’ he exclaimed—‘this is kind!—this is kind indeed!—but do not pity me—do not pity me again. Hate me Maria—you saw me slay my brother.’

She informed him that his brother was not dead,—that he had recovered within a few weeks.

‘Not dead!’ cried the cripple, ‘thank Heaven—Ebenezer is not a murderer! But I am well now,—the fever of my mind is passed. Go, Maria, do this for me; it is all I now ask—inquire why I am here immured, and by whose authority; suffer not my reason to be buried in reason's tomb, and crushed among its wrecks. Your smile, your words of kindness, your tears of gratitude caused me to dream once,—and its resemblance is still as a speck of light, amidst the darkness of my bosom,—but these grey hairs have broken the dream!—and Ebenezer bent his head upon his breast and sighed.

Maria and her friend left the asylum, but in a few weeks they returned, and when they again departed Ebenezer Baird went with them. He now sought not Maria's love, but he was gratified with her esteem, and that of her friends. He outlived the persecution of his kindred, and the derision of the world, and in the forty-sixth year of his age he died in peace, and bequeathed his property to Maria Bradbury—the first of the human race that had looked on him with kindness, or cheered him with a smile.

SAGACITY OF A DOG.—A remarkable instance is given in the Edinburgh Scotsman of the sagacity of a dog. At a farm-house near Falkirk, during the late frost and snow, the fowls were all missing from their roost, and could nowhere be found, in the evening the dog brought into the house in his mouth a hen apparently dead, which he laid down before the fire; he then departed, and brought all the hens successively, laying them before the fire. It turned out that they had been benumbed by the frost, and in that situation had been discovered by the dog, who instantly applied the remedy. The warmth of the fire soon brought them all to life and motion.

THE TRIAL.—In Sir J. Malcolm's History of Persia, we read the following anecdote of the great Shah Abbas: ‘Abbas being one day riding with the celebrated Meer Mahomed Bauker Damad on his right hand, and the equally famed Shaikh Bahadeen Aumilee on his left, desired to discover if there lurked any secret envy or jealousy in the breasts of these two learned priests. Turning to Meer Mahomed Bauker, whose horse was prancing and capering, he observed, ‘What a dull brute Shaikh Bahadeen is riding; he cannot make the animal keep pace with us.’ The wonder is, how the horse moves at all,’ said the Mullah, ‘when we consider what a load of learning and knowledge he has upon his back.’ Abbas some time after, turned round to Shaikh Bahadeen, and said to him, ‘Did you ever see such a prancing animal as that which Meer Mahomed Bauker rides? Surely that is not the style for a horse who carries a grave Mullah.’ ‘Your Majesty will, I am assured,’ said the Shaikh, ‘forgive the horse, when you reflect on the just right he has to be proud of his rider.’ The monarch bent his head forward on his saddle, and returned thanks to the Almighty for the singular blessing he had bestowed on his reign, of two wise and pious men, living at a court, and yet untainted by envy and hatred.’

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OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINET WORK,

in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he毫不hesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.

DAN B. GILBERT.

Philipsburg, June 2, 1835.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

THE subscribers having taken the Brick Shop in Stanbridge, East Village, formerly occupied by E. J. Briggs, intend manufacturing and keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

CABINET-WARE,

such as Mahogany and common Bureaus, Breakfast, Dining and Tea Tables, Common French, and High post Bedsteads, Light Stands, Toilet and Work Tables, Dressing Bureaus, &c. &c.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHAIRS,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscribers intend selling as cheap for produce as can be bought in the country, and a little Cheaper for Cash.

N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry & Butternut Boards wanted in exchange for the above articles.

E. B. HUNGERFORD,

JAMES MURRAY.

Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th, 1835.—13-1f

FAIRIES

FOR SALE, in the Township of Dunham, a farm, containing one hundred and forty acres, being part of lot No. 12, in the 2d range. About 100 acres are under a good state of cultivation. There are on this farm a frame-dwelling house, thirty feet by forty, one story and a half high, well finished; two large barns; sheds; and a good orchard; all in good condition.

ALSO, forty-five acres of land, in the East parish of the Seigniory of St. Armand, being part of lot No. 16, in the 13th range, with a small frame-house well finished, and a barn thereon, and having about twenty-five acres of improved land, situated within one mile of the village of Frelinghsburg.

ALSO, forty-five acres of land, in the East parish of the Seigniory of St. Armand, being part of lot No. 16, in the 13th range, with a small frame-house well finished, and a barn thereon, and having about twenty-five acres of improved land, situated within one mile of the village of Frelinghsburg.

All the above described lands are of an excellent quality, and will be sold at a cheap rate. One half of the purchase money will be required on signing the deed, the other half may remain in the purchasers hands for three or four years if desired. Indisputable titles will be given.

Any person wishing to purchase the whole or part of the above, can obtain further information, by applying to the subscriber, in the village of Frelinghsburg.

OREN J. KEMP.

St. Armand, 27th April, 1835. 3



PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company. { 19—tf

Montreal, August 1, 1835.

BRIDGE

OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.</